UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social
Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/2002/117
27 December 2001

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-eighth session
Item 19 of the provisional agenda

ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

Role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General

GE.01-16507 (E) 280102

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Introduction

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia (OHCHR/Cambodia) was established pursuant to resolution 1993/6 of the Commission on Human Rights that entrusted the Office with the mandate to carry out the following activities:

(a) To manage the implementation of education and technical assistance and advisory services programmes and ensure their continuation;

(b) To assist the Government of Cambodia, established after the election, at its request, in meeting its obligations under human rights instruments to which it had recently adhered, including the preparation of reports to the relevant treaty monitoring bodies;

(c) To provide support to bona fide human rights groups in Cambodia;

(d) To contribute to the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(e) To continue to assist with the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights;

(f) To continue to assist with the training of persons responsible for the administration of justice.

2. OHCHR/Cambodia also assists the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia in the discharge of his/her functions. In subsequent resolutions, the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with OHCHR/Cambodia, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia.

3. The period under review in the present report is July to November 2001. Activities carried out by OHCHR/Cambodia between December 2000 and June 2001 were reported to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/56/230).

4. The present report has been prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 2001/82.

I. ASSISTANCE TO THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

5. Cambodia provided assistance to the Special Representative, Peter Leuprecht, in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Commission in resolution 1993/6 and subsequent resolutions. The Special Representative's mandate comprises the following three tasks: (a) to maintain contact with the Government and people of Cambodia; (b) to guide and coordinate the United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia; and (c) to assist the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights.

6. OHCHR/Cambodia facilitated the Special Representative's fourth mission to Cambodia, which took place from 18 to 28 November 2001. The Special Representative was informed of the latest issues of human rights concern, in particular in the areas of judicial reform, the Commune Council election scheduled to take place on 3 February 2002, and the right to education. During the period under review, the Special Representative was regularly provided with information on cases of human rights violations, including cases of police violence, land disputes and labour rights, which he had brought to the Government's attention during his previous visits. The Special Representative will report to the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights on the findings of his fourth mission.

II. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASSISTING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CAMBODIA IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A. Memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the Government of Cambodia for the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on human rights

7. The previous memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Government of Cambodia and OHCHR expired on 28 February 2000. As the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly had been informed, the Government had verbally agreed to the extension of the MoU in order to enable the Office to continue its operations and programmes.

8. In resolution 2001/82, the Commission requested the Government of Cambodia and OHCHR to sign the MoU without further delay, noted with regret the delays thus far encountered in the process, and encouraged the Government of Cambodia to continue to cooperate with the Office.

9. At the time of the writing of this report, the MoU had not yet been signed.

B. Protection of human rights

10. Under the auspices of the Special Representative, the Office continued to monitor the human rights situation throughout the country and to investigate, through Phnom Penh and provincial offices, individual cases of alleged violations of human rights. It received and acted upon a wide range of reports of violations of human rights, including cases of police violence, trafficking in children and women, other violations of women's rights, forced evictions, as well as intimidation and violence in connection with the upcoming Commune Council elections.

11. In assisting the Special Representative, the Office continued to monitor prison conditions. Lack of access to clean drinking water, inadequate nutrition and medical assistance, and the failure to separate minors from adults or those accused from convicted prisoners continue to be issues of concern. The Office received a number of cases of detainees who were not legally represented in court owing to a shortage of lawyers, or were tried in absentia owing to lack of

transportation to take them to court. Lawyers and families of detainees accused of terrorism and organized crime often had difficulties in meeting them. Reports of arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and ill-treatment were also received and acted upon.

12. The Office regularly brought the Special Representative's concerns to the attention of the authorities and requested their intervention. From members of the judiciary, the Office requested the initiation of legal proceedings against alleged offenders. The Office also participated in some trials as an observer. In a number of cases, the Office provided and facilitated medical, legal and other forms of assistance to victims.

C. Activities of OHCHR/Cambodia in the technical cooperation programme

1. Assistance in the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights

13. OHCHR/Cambodia continued to provide legal advice and training to the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, as well as to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), involved in the law-making process. The aims of these activities are to promote a participatory law-making process, improve the technical quality of draft laws, and ensure that adopted laws are in accordance with international human rights standards.

14. During the period under review, OHCHR/Cambodia provided advice to the Government, National Assembly and Senate on a number of legislative initiatives, including the draft penal code, the domestic violence law, the law on protection and control of HIV/AIDS, the subdecree on the press, National Election Committee regulations, proposed amendments to the criminal procedure law and proposed amendments to the 1992 criminal provisions of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

15. OHCHR/Cambodia facilitated and participated in working groups organized by NGOs to promote the participation of civil society in the law-making process. The Office organized weekly meetings with various NGOs to review the draft penal code. The Office also had meetings with Cambodia's media associations and human rights organizations to assist them in the preparation of comments on the draft subdecree on the press. The comments on these two draft legal provisions were submitted to the relevant ministries.

16. Twenty-five persons from the National Assembly, the Senate, various Ministries and NGOs participated in a 45-hour training course on legislation drafting. In addition, 19 persons participated in an advanced training programme organized for those who had completed last year's course. A Practical Guide to Legislative Drafting was printed and will be distributed to various actors in the law-making process.

17. OHCHR/Cambodia developed and printed in Khmer a third compilation of laws in force in Cambodia. Two thousand copies of the compilation were distributed to courts, government offices, parliament and NGOs.

18. OHCHR/Cambodia participated in discussions with government officials, representatives of the judiciary, NGOs and the international community in order to promote and share ideas for judicial reform.

2. Creation of national institutions and strengthening other government bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights

19. OHCHR/Cambodia works closely with and provides assistance to a number of national institutions with human rights responsibilities. The main institutions are the Commissions on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints and the Legislative Commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate, the Supreme Council of Magistracy, the courts, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Preparation of Human Rights Reports to the United Nations, the Governmental Cambodian Human Rights Committee, the Land Disputes Settlement Commission, the Cambodian National Police, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, the Prison Department, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Women and Veterans' Affairs, and NGOs. Specific activities implemented in cooperation with these institutions are mentioned in this report.

3. Capacity-building and training for government officials in the administration of justice and other human rights issues

20. OHCHR/Cambodia continued its activities to enhance the capacity of governmental institutions to promote and protect human rights, through increased understanding and application of human rights standards.

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) and Royal Gendarmerie

21. In cooperation with the RCAF, OHCHR/Cambodia organized, in August 2001, a three-day national "Workshop on Human Rights Training for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces" to review the training conducted by OHCHR/Cambodia and OHCHR-trained instructors between 1995 and 2001. A report summarizing the training conducted and supported by OHCHR/Cambodia since 1995 was produced. Approximately 35,500 officers and soldiers were trained during this period under the Human Rights Awareness Programme. The workshop was attended by RCAF instructors, regional commanders, representatives of military schools, and those NGOs involved in the training of security forces personnel. The purpose of the workshop was to assess the training activities carried out between 1995 and 2001; review the training materials used and identify needs for revision or new drafting; and discuss options for carrying out human rights training at the Military Institute and military schools on a sustained basis. Follow-up steps were agreed upon with the RCAF Training Directorate for the next phase of training. Based on a review of the geographic areas where the training had been conducted, of the RCAF members reached by it and of the remaining training needs, it was agreed that RCAF instructors would continue training until the end of 2001 in former Khmer Rouge areas. Accordingly, five additional training courses were conducted in several districts in the provinces of Battambang and Kampot, and three more were planned at the time of writing.

22. Consistent with the new approach of promoting the sustainability of human rights education for RCAF through the integration of human rights training into the military schools' programmes, OHCHR/Cambodia supported the organization of human rights training in the Pichnil Officers School as part of three long-term training courses for RCAF personnel.

23. A five-day human rights training course was conducted by OHCHR/Cambodia as part of a three-month programme for 73 middle-rank officials of the Royal Gendarmerie based in provinces.

Cambodian National Police

24. During the period under consideration, extensive training was conducted throughout Cambodia, based on the schedule issued by the Ministry of the Interior for the Police Human Rights and Law Training Programme. OHCHR-trained police instructors trained some 2,155 police officials using the curriculum developed by OHCHR/Cambodia. A total of 57 training courses were conducted in 14 provinces and municipalities. OHCHR/Cambodia staff observed the courses and assisted the instructors in delivering them.

25. OHCHR/Cambodia continued the implementation of the inter-agency project "Law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children", together with UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Redd Barna, World Vision and the Ministry of the Interior. The overall goal of the project is to improve the capacity of the police to investigate cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, including rescue of victims, development of referral systems, arrest of offenders and initiation of court proceedings. In July 2001, three provincial workshops, two in Kompong Cham and one in Svay Rieng, were held for 112 judicial police officials. This completed the first series of basic-level workshops at the provincial level foreseen by the project. In September 2001, the second series of provincial workshops, more practically oriented and based on case studies, began. As of the end of November 2001, six workshops had been conducted in Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Prey Veng and Takmau, with a total of 222 participants. Two 2-week advanced on-the-job training sessions were also conducted in Phnom Penh for 14 judicial police officials who had previously participated in the provincial workshops.

26. Since July 2001, the investigation team of the Ministry of the Interior, which was established under the project, reported 27 arrests for offences including trafficking, sale, debauchery, illegal confinement and rape. A total of 113 victims were rescued, of whom 47 were under 18 years of age.

4. Implementation of education and technical assistance and advisory services programmes

(a) Education for government officials and general population

University education

27. OHCHR/Cambodia continued to assist the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of the Royal University of Phnom Penh in the establishment of a course on human rights and a human

rights section in its library. With OHCHR/Cambodia's support, the Cambodian professor in charge of teaching human rights attended the International Institute of Human Rights Study Session in Strasbourg, France, in July 2001. With the assistance of an international consultant, an expanded outline for a human rights course for students of both law and economics was designed. The course, which includes two semesters for a total of 60 hours, was inaugurated during the mission of the Special Representative in November 2001. Teaching notes and a list of reference materials were also compiled. The Dean of the Faculty of Law and the professor of human rights conducted a study visit to five universities teaching human rights in Thailand.

Labour

28. OHCHR/Cambodia is supporting the organization of 20 training sessions on labour rights by the Inspection Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Youth and Rehabilitation. The training is carried out by labour inspectors and is directed at managers and employers' representatives in garment and shoe factories in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville. OHCHR/Cambodia and the competent ministry department agreed on a mechanism to assess the impact of the training based on the data gathered through the regular and special inspections conducted by the department.

29. OHCHR/Cambodia also held a session on labour rights for representatives of the business community in November 2001.

Trafficking

30. Six training sessions on the legal aspects of trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation were conducted for high school students, commune and village-level authorities and villagers by OHCHR/Cambodia's provincial offices in rural areas of Malai, Prey Veng, and Siem Reap.

31. OHCHR/Cambodia is a member of the Cambodian National Project Committee against Trafficking of Women and Children in the Mekong Subregion. The Committee comprises representatives of a number of Ministries, two NGOs, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, OHCHR and IOM. The Committee, chaired by the Minister of Women and Veterans' Affairs, reviews periodically the progress in the implementation of the project and discusses issues of relevance to the prevention of trafficking and the protection of trafficking victims.

32. In the context of the National Project, OHCHR/Cambodia organized a coordination meeting of organizations involved in the provision of training to judges and police on trafficking and sexual exploitation issues in order to identify the shortcomings and address the needs.

Information

33. Human rights publications, laws and information materials are regularly distributed to the general public, NGOs and government officials. Following the introduction of human rights teaching at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, requests for such materials have substantially increased.

34. At the time of writing of this report, OHCHR/Cambodia was planning the organization of Human Rights Day celebrations in several locations at the provincial and district level.

(b) Assistance to the judiciary

35. OHCHR/Cambodia continued to implement a Judicial Mentor Programme that provides practical assistance to the judiciary. This programme was initiated in October 1995 and has covered a total of 16 courts. During the reporting period the programme operated at the Supreme Court, the Appeal Court, Battambang Provincial Court, the Phnom Penh Municipal Court, Prey Veng Provincial Court, Sihanoukville Municipal Court and Svay Rieng Provincial Court.

36. Judicial mentors provide daily advice and training to judges, prosecutors and other court personnel on administrative and legal issues, focusing on the implementation of international human rights standards in their work. The judicial mentors are also involved in identifying and trying to address the shortcomings in the legal and judicial system. They constitute an important source of information in relation to the Government's planned judicial reform efforts.

37. In addition to their work with court personnel, the judicial mentors assist other actors involved in the administration of justice, including police and prison officials. The judicial mentors in their respective provinces/municipalities organize monthly meetings with all those involved in the administration of justice in order to improve coordination and to solve existing problems.

38. An external evaluation of the Judicial Mentor Programme by two independent experts was carried out from 30 July to 12 August 2001. The independent experts concluded that the Programme remained sound, but recommended that OHCHR/Cambodia reformulate it in order to consolidate the knowledge and experience accumulated thus far. Steps are now being taken to integrate the Programme into the activities of the Office and to the reform agenda of the Government.

39. OHCHR/Cambodia, in cooperation with the Prosecutor-General of the Court of Appeal, organized a workshop for prosecutors to review the activities of the Public Prosecution Department and the difficulties encountered. The Office has been assisting the Prosecutor-General to organize similar workshops since 2000 to help develop an action plan for reform of the Public Prosecution Department. It is expected that an action plan for reform will be prepared during the first half of 2002.

40. The Office had a meeting with donors and NGOs active in the judicial field to discuss their efforts to strengthen the judicial system in the context of judicial reform.

41. Basic material support was provided to the clerks in 12 courts as a part of a project focusing on the role and capacity of court clerks.

42. OHCHR/Cambodia has begun to develop judicial education materials on human rights. In October and November 2001, through consultations with courts, lawyers, NGOs, and international actors involved in assisting the judiciary, an assessment of the human rights training needs of judges and prosecutors was conducted. Education materials will be finalized in 2002.

5. Human rights reporting obligations and implementation of recommendations made by treaty monitoring bodies

43. Cambodia is party to the six main international human rights instruments and has submitted initial reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

44. During the reporting period, OHCHR/Cambodia continued to assist the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Preparation of Human Rights Reports to the United Nations in preparing the Government's report on the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. At the time of writing of this report, the report had been finalized by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and submitted to the Minister of Women and Veterans' Affairs for review.

45. As part of its assistance in this area, OHCHR/Cambodia also supported the participation of two staff of the Ministry of Women and Veterans' Affairs to attend at a training course organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the Convention and the guidelines for the preparation of State party reports.

46. In August 2001, the Government transferred responsibility for the preparation of reports to the treaty bodies to the Government's Cambodian Human Rights Committee. In October 2001, OHCHR/Cambodia conducted a two-day training session for the staff of the Committee in charge of drafting Cambodia's initial report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the second report on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The training covered Cambodia's international human rights obligations, the treaty reporting process, the working of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the guidelines for the preparation of State party reports, and a review of Cambodia's experience in preparing reports for United Nations treaty bodies.

47. Consistent with its objective to encourage NGO participation in the treaty reporting process, OHCHR/Cambodia also conducted broad consultations with human rights and development NGOs to brief them on the treaty reporting process and possible NGO involvement through the preparation of parallel reports. Interested NGOs created a working group to work with the governmental committee, as well as to prepare a parallel report on the implementation of the ICESCR. In November 2001, OHCHR/Cambodia conducted a series of brief training sessions for the organizations responsible for preparing the sections of the reports on the right to housing and on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by women and minorities.

48. OHCHR/Cambodia also conducted a review of the status of implementation of the concluding observations on Cambodia adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee.

6. Support to non-governmental human rights groups in Cambodia

49. OHCHR/Cambodia provides training, legal advice and other forms of technical and financial assistance to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and other civil society organizations to carry out activities in the field of promotion and protection of human rights.

Education

50. A workshop on environmental rights for community educators from 24 NGOs was conducted in June 2001 as part of the Environmental Rights Advocacy Training Programme, which is being implemented in cooperation with the NGO Forum on Cambodia. The workshop focused on methodology and skills for education and community organization on environmental rights issues. Following the workshop, NGOs submitted plans to carry out education and/or community organization activities, which will be supported by OHCHR/Cambodia.

51. Monthly training sessions for women and children in difficult situations were provided as part of a vocational training programme. OHCHR/Cambodia also participated in training programmes organized by local NGOs on the right to education, HIV/AIDS and human rights, and human rights and corruption.

Support to NGO projects

52. Fourteen human rights projects by local NGOs which are funded under the Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia were completed during the reporting period. OHCHR/Cambodia monitored and assisted NGOs in the implementation of their projects through field visits, observation of training activities and regular review meetings. The projects included: a prisoners' literacy programme, human rights education for police and prison officials on the human rights of women, training on HIV/AIDS and human rights for medical workers, strengthening the human rights information management capacity of local NGOs, investigation of human rights violations, protection of and education for ethnic minorities, establishment of a sex workers' collective, provision of legal aid to juvenile offenders and victims of crime, production of Khmer theatre pieces on human rights, and investigation of human rights violations and assistance to victims.

53. At the time of writing of the report, criteria and priority areas for granting OHCHR/Cambodia assistance for the period 2001-2002 had been defined and NGO project proposals assessed. The priority areas that were identified are minority rights, HIV/AIDS and human rights, corruption, and juvenile justice.

Cooperation with NGOs

54. OHCHR/Cambodia continued to participate in meetings of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, a coalition of 18 NGOs that meets regularly and coordinates action on human rights issues.

55. Following a training course on HIV/AIDS and human rights conducted in cooperation with APCASO (Asia Pacific Council of AIDS Service Organizations) in May 2001, an HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Advisory Group was established consisting of most of the NGO participants in the workshop. OHCHR/Cambodia has assisted the Group in gathering information on discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. The result of their work was discussed at a two-day workshop in July 2001 and presented to a meeting in August 2001, attended by government representatives and donors.

56. OHCHR/Cambodia also facilitated and supported a group of Cambodian NGOs to organize a Public Forum on Minority and Indigenous Rights in August 2001 as part of its activities to encourage involvement in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Participants included government representatives, members of the National Assembly and Senate belonging to minorities, community representatives, members of minority and indigenous groups and NGOs. The Forum's recommendations were presented to the NGO Forum of the World Conference and are being formally submitted to the Government and the National Assembly. OHCHR/Cambodia also supported the participation of one NGO representative to the Conference.

57. OHCHR/Cambodia continued to provide advice on monitoring and investigation to members of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee at the national and local levels, and conducted joint investigations into cases of human rights violations. It also facilitated dialogue between members of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee and government officials and members of the judiciary on issues of general concern as well as individual cases of human rights violations. The Office expressed concern to the relevant authorities about reported cases of intimidation and a threat of arbitrary arrest of members of local human rights NGOs.

58. As mentioned above, OHCHR/Cambodia facilitated and participated in working groups of NGOs to promote the participation of civil society in the law-making process. Staff of NGOs also participated in the two training courses on legislative drafting organized by the Office during the reporting period.

D. Preparations for Commune Council elections

59. OHCHR/Cambodia carries out a number of activities in connection with the Commune Council elections. It investigated reports of election-related violence and intimidation. It held briefings for members of the diplomatic community, government officials, National Election Committee members and representatives of NGOs. It continued to participate in coordination mechanisms that have been established on election-related issues. It also provided comments and advice on the formulation of National Election Committee regulations.

60. OHCHR/Cambodia has developed an election programme. The programme will initially focus on the Commune Council elections in February 2002. It includes monitoring, reporting, legal assistance and capacity-building activities.

61. In preparation for the elections, OHCHR/Cambodia provincial offices conducted training sessions on human rights and democracy for district, commune and village officials. Efforts have been made to reach areas where no such training had taken place before, especially former Khmer Rouge areas in Malai, Battambang and Kampot.

E. Coordination with the United Nations system and donors

62. Information on joint implementation of human rights programmes with other United Nations agencies has been provided.

63. OHCHR/Cambodia participates in a number of United Nations and donor coordinating mechanisms on human rights and rule of law issues. It regularly participates in the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS. In this context, OHCHR/Cambodia contributed to the development of the United Nations Common Strategy 2001-2005, participated in a United Nations Country Team workshop on the implementation of the United Nations strategy and in the preparation of a United Nations integrated work plan.

64. OHCHR/Cambodia also participates in the bimonthly meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children in Cambodia. The Working Group brings together United Nations and international agencies, NGOs and bilateral donors that implement programmes in this area, with the main purpose of exchanging information to facilitate coordination. Participants in the meeting included IOM, UNICEF, the International Labour Organization International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, the Cambodian National Project in the Mekong Subregion, the Australian Agency for International Development and several international NGOs.

65. OHCHR/Cambodia maintained regular contact with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning the status of persons who applied for refugee status and in connection with asylum-seekers from the Central Highlands in Viet Nam.

F. OHCHR/Cambodia staff

66. OHCHR/Cambodia is composed of one main office located in Phnom Penh, eight provincial offices and six Judicial Mentors offices. OHCHR/Cambodia office staff includes 56 national and 22 international Professional staff. The Office is comprised of the Chief's office, the Legal Assistance Unit, the Education, Training and Information Unit, the Monitoring and Protection Unit and the Administrative Unit.

67. The Provincial Office Network is comprised of 2 international human rights officers (United Nations Volunteers) and 16 national human rights officers and assistants. The provincial offices are located in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Malai, and Pailin.

68. The Judicial Mentors Programme is located in the six following courts: Kompong Cham Provincial Court, Supreme Court, Phnom Penh Municipal Court, Battambang Provincial Court, Svay Rieng Provincial Court and Prey Veng Provincial Court.